Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1803. [No. 650.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY.

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 14. Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Jan. 14.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, That a dividend of four and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank, for the last half year, is this day declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next the 6th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
Jan. 3. d3w

Just received,

And landing on Merchants' Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

ALSO,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by

WM. HODGSON.
Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Wednesday's Sale the 19th instant,

Eight hhds. very excellent mail SUGAR,

on a credit of 60 days.

THOS. PATTEN
Jan. 12.

For Freight or Charter
To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
Capt. CHOATE.

She is 450 hhds. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Dec. 21. d

The Freeholders & Housekeepers in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a POLL will be opened at the court house, in the council chamber, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12 fit and able men, being Freeholders, to represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, for the present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,
Town Serjeant.

Alexandria, January 10, 1803. d8F

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
150 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
150 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

THOMAS SIMMS
Has just received and for Sale,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good quality,

Fresh Muscadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes and jars,

Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,

Apples by the barrel or smaller quantity.

He has still on hand,

A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of an uncommon size.

He wishes to sell

His property opposite George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase may have it on moderate terms. Apply as above.
Dec. 27. d

MUFFS & TIPPETTS.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT
MUFFS & TIPPETTS,
THOMAS P. PEARCE.
Jan. 12. d

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Also,
ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

PSALMODY.

MR. CHARLES DYER proposes, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained, to open a school for teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Jamieson.
Jan 21 d

Just received and for Sale, by
JOSEPH DYSON,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
ORANGES & LIMES,
of a very superior quality.
ALSO,
Excellent Rhode-Island Cheese,
Spanish Segars,
Durham Mustard,
Cocoa Nuts, and
A beautiful assortment of LISBON BASKETS.
Jan. 11. d

FOR SALE,

On board the sch'r President, from New-Haven, lying at Fitzgerald's wharf

Mess Pork and Beef,
Butter and Cheese,
Potatoes and Onions,
Good Cyder,
Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy,
Cordials,
Mould Candles, bar Soap,
And sundry other articles in the Grocery line, all of good quality.

Whoever wishes to purchase those articles may have them on reasonable terms.

Also,

Said SCHOONER for Sale.
January 12. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good SLOOP
New-York Packet,
Stephen Barker,
Master;

ready to receive a cargo on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

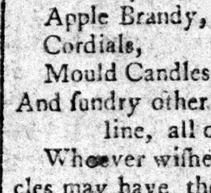
Who has just received by said vessel,

30 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bls. Beef,
10 bls. Oil,
100 Rhode-Island Cheese,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes old 4th proof Cogniac Brandy of an excellent quality.

Also,

A small invoice of Window Glass and Hollow Glass.
Jan. 6. d

For NEW-YORK,



The fast sailing Schooner
Friendship,
JOHN QUANDRILL
Master;

will sail in the course of a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

PHILIP CARE,
Union Street,

Who offers for sale on moderate terms,

A small invoice of Glass quart, pint and half pint TUMBLERS.

Also,

A quantity of Pennsylvania flat and square BAR IRON.
Jan. 4. d

Cash given for rags

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,
(a Carpenter by trade) for Cash.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
Jan. 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold at private sale by the subscriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,

Creme de Noyeau	do.
Creme de Citronelle	do.
Creme D'Absinthe	do.
Essence of Bargamot	do.
Do. of Lemon	do.
Do. of Thyme	do.
Castor Oil of an excellent quality	do.

THOS. PATTEN.
Janu. 1. d

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Of a superior quality, manufactured particularly for family use, for sale by

JANNEY & PATON.
Dec. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE,
By SAMUEL BISHOP,
Quincy's Lexicon Improved:
BEING
A Dictionary of the terms employed in Medicine, and in such departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosphy, Literature, and the Arts, as are connected therewith.
Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa.
Powers of Genius, by John Blair Linn, M. A.
Descriptive Poems, by J. D. M'Kinnon.
January 13. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ss.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

James Wilson, of London, comp. *against* *Adam Stewart and James Wilson,* defts. } In Chancery.

The defendant Adam Stewart not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Adam Stewart is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Adam Stewart, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant, James Wilson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Adam Stewart, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk
Jan. 10. 1aw 2m

FRENCH BRANDY.

AMOS ALLISON

Has received from New-York, 12 pipes French Brandy, which he will sell on a credit.
Jan. 7. eo3t

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.
Dec. 6. eotf

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or

SAMUEL CRAIG.
Nov. 23. 1aw.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, January 6.

(Debate concluded.)

Mr. Dana thought it was not neceſſary on this ſubject, to enter into a hiſtory of political parties in this country. And when the gentleman from Virginia undertook to give a hiſtory, he had no idea that he was about giving details of ſecret hiſtory. He had ſuppoſed he was about offering a general view of the ſubject. He did not know that it was to be ſtated who were friendly or unfriendly to the rights of our weſtern citizens; much leſs that there was an eſtabliſhed hereditary hoſtility to them. He had ſuppoſed that all the gentleman on that floor had expreſſed the wiſhes of the people; he had ſuppoſed there was but one opinion; he had heard of no inſinuation of difference. The only difference which he had thought exiſted, was as to the means to be uſed, and the time when thoſe means ſhould be carried into effect. But as to the natural right, and the ultimate enjoyment of the nation to the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, he aſked what gentleman had charged another with any doubts on that? And when we all agree in this, whence the neceſſity of calling up the animoſities of party? May not gentlemen expreſs their opinions in favor of decided meaſures, when the voice of the nation had been ſo audibly expreſſed, without ſuch expreſſion being conſtrued into a cenſure upon others? When too the opinions of other gentlemen on fundamental points coincided with their own? Is it neceſſary, when the whole nation is alive, to be moderate in the expreſſion of our ideas? If we do not come from that part of the union more immediately affected by the late meaſures at New-Orleans, are we therefore to be indifferent and unconcerned ſpectators of events? If ſtanding here as repreſentatives of the United States, we are not at liberty to attend to any thing not confined to the trifling diſtrict of country we may each of us repreſent, miſerable is the ground on which we ſtand, and humble indeed our condition! But let me ſay, even on this ground the ſhip owners, and the merchants on the Atlantic are deeply intereſted. Our weſtern citizens are certainly more deeply intereſted in the freedom of the Miſſiſſippi; but it goes to the great intereſts of navigation generally. They feel it moſt; but we feel it much.

This is all I deem neceſſary, ſaid Mr. Dana, to obſerve on the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia on his hiſtorical detail. Sir, this ought not to be made a party queſtion. With reſpect to the motion before the houſe, my colleague has drawn it in terms the moſt reſpectful.—Gentlemen propoſe to refer it to a committee of the whole. To this we object, becauſe we want information promptly. But the votes of gentlemen prevail, and it is referred. Our next ſtep is to refer it immediately, to avoid delay. To obtain information full and prompt, is the end of our endeavors, Why are we told of the inconſiſtency of our means?—The courſe we purſue is plain and direct, that which carries us ſtedfaſtly to our obtaining information; and if the houſe will not give it to us in the way we wiſh, we are for taking it in the beſt way we can. Let it be remarked that, if no obſtacles had taken place at New-Orleans, the ſubject of the ceſſion of Louiſiana is referred to in the meſſage of the Preſident. Is not the information we aſk important, in the general view of who are to be our neighbors, where, from the diſperſed population of our citizens, the union is moſt vulnerable? And in this light it would have been proper to get the information, even if the meaſures at New Orleans had not occurred. It makes no difference whether thoſe meaſures are the meaſures of Spain or of France. The two points were not neceſſarily connected, though I admit that the proceedings at New-Orleans have a bearing on the general ſubject. With regard to the meaſures at N. Orleans we have information, and have obtained it. That information has been referred to a committee of the whole.—We now aſk information reſpecting the ceſſion; and having got it let us refer that alſo, and deliberate on the meaſures proper to be taken. Cannot the logical talent of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Bacon) diſtinguiſh between information and meaſures? Will he ſay that premiſes and concluſions are the ſame thing? This information is that on which we are to deliberate. I had ſuppoſed facts neceſſary to legiſlate on. I had thought there was, to be ſure, a connection between one ſtep and another which follows. But will that gentleman ſay, that whenever we aſk information we conclude upon meaſures.

The yeas and nays were then taken, on the call of Mr. Griſwold, on going into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, which was loſt. Yeas 38, nays 48, as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Biſhop, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dickſon, Euſtis, Goddard, Griſwold, Grove, Haſtings, Helmns, Hemphill, Henderſon, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, Mitchell, R. R. Morris, T. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Stanley, Stratton, Tenney, Thatcher, Tillinghaſt, Upham, Van Renſſelear, Wadſworth, L. Williams, Woods—38.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Alſton, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Brent, Brown, Butler, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawſo, Elmendorf, Elmer, Gray, Gregg, Hana, J. Heiſter, Hodge, Holland, Holmes, Jackſon, Leib, Meriwether, Moore, Nw, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Vir. Joſiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliafero, jun. Thomas, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Neſs, Varnum, Van Horne, Wynns, —48.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid that notwithſtanding the unfortunate ſituation they were placed in by the refuſal of the Houſe, he ſtill deemed it his duty to move other reſolutions, which he would read and move to be refered to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Griſwold then moved the following reſolutions;

Reſolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi.

Reſolved, That the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi has been obſtructed by the regulations recently carried into effect at New Orleans.

Reſolved, That the right of freely navigating the river Miſſiſſippi, ought never to be abandoned by the United States.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any what legiſlative meaſures are neceſſary to ſecure to the people of the United States the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi.

Mr. Dawſon aſked if theſe reſolutions were not neceſſarily connected with a ſubject which the houſe had determined ſhould be diſcuſſed in private. If, by this arrangement, other gentlemen had been precluded from offering reſolutions, he would aſk if it were right in the gentleman from Connecticut to violate a general injunction laid upon all the members.

Mr. Griſwold. There is a meſſage from the Preſident of the 22d of December on this ſubject that is publicly entered on the Journals. It is on this meſſage that theſe reſolutions are predicated. I truſt I underſtand the rules of the houſe well enough to know that I am not to bring forward what it has been enjoined ſhall be ſecret.

The queſtion was then taken, without further debate, on taking up the above reſolutions for conſideration, and loſt—Ayes 32—Noes 50.

Mr. Randolph then called for the conſideration of the Preſident's confidential meſſage, when the galleries were cleared.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. V.

LOUISIANA forms the next topic of the Meſſage, worthy particular notice. Our Chief Magiſtrate ſpeaks in the following manner of the moſt important event, as it reſpects the U. States, which has happened ſince the breaking out of the French revolution: "The ceſſion of the Spaniſh province of Louiſiana to France, which took place in the courſe of the late war, will if carried into effect, *make a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations*, which will doubtleſs have juſt weight in any deliberations of the Legiſlature connected with that ſubject."

It is granted that it would not have been becoming the office of the Preſident of the United States to have announced this even violent and angry language; yet, we fully had a right to expect from him that he would have preſented ſome preciſe ideas as to the Legiſlature on the ſubject, preſſed in a tone of dignity and firmneſs. Inſtead of this, he merely informs them of the circumſtance as an affair which might, *if carried into effect, make change in the aſpect of our foreign relations*. Out of a hundred readers, not five, may ſafely be aſſerted, would be able affix any definite meaning to theſe words. An explanation therefore may not be unſatisfactory.

Every perſon in this country knows that Mr. Jefferſon has heretofore been ſingly inclined to the moſt intimate and friendly connection with France and to bid perpetually a frowning aſpect towards England; that, asto the former his maxim has been *All for love and the world well loſt*, while againſt the latter, he has not been above harboring the moſt illiberal and violent hatred. Now however, ſince all his advances have been but coldly received by France, his "amities" ſlighted, and the ardors of his paſſion have met with only neglect and diſdain; in ſhort, ſince the fair miſtreſs of his affections has ſhown herſelf, (in the ſtrong language of the poet) a downright "ſtabbing ſtrumpet," he turns ſoftly round and in the ſtyle of coquetry, begins an amorous dalliance with England. Our aſpect towards England muſt be changed! Inſtead of frowns and ſulkineſs, we are to ogle and leer at her with all the artifice of well painted paſſion. Such is the meaning of the above phraſe, rather hinted than expreſſed; it is, I take it, the firſt ſtep of a genteel wooer. And, without intending any thing derogatory to the modeſty of the lady, we ſuſpect he will find her "*nothing loth.*"

To drop the perſonification, however, and ſpeak in a plainer ſtyle, we will ſay without heſitation, that Great-Britain cannot view with indifference the colonization of Louiſiana to the French, and that ſhe ſtands ready at this moment to co-operate with the American adminiſtration in preventing an event which ſhe foreſees will ultimately prove ſo extremely detrimental to her as well as to us. If we are careleſs of our Miſſiſſippi territory, ſhe is not of her Jamaica or of the reſt of her Weſt India iſlands, and ſhe perceives they would never be out of jeopardy if once the French became powerful in the Floridas; more eſpecially if they ſhould ſucceed in conquering St. Domingo, retarded at preſent by nothing but a want of money.

Since we are on this ſubject, now become ſo intereſting to the people of this country, it may be expected that we ſhould treat it ſomewhat in detail.

Louiſiana was diſcovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, but firſt taken poſſeſſion of by Louis 14th of France. By the treaty of Paris, made between G. Britoin, France & Spain, the former* obtained a ceſſion of the Floridas, and a free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi; defined by a line drawn along the middle of the river Miſſiſſippi from its ſource to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river & the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the ſea; beſides the river and port of the Mobile, and all other poſſeſſions of the latter, on the left ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the iſland in which it is ſituated, which was to remain to France, provided that the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi was to be equally free as well to ſubjects of Great Britain as to thoſe of France, in its whole breadth and length from the ſource to the ſea, and expreſsly that part which is between the iſland of New-Orleans and the right bank of the river, as well as the paſſage both in and out of its mouth. In '79 Spain having taken part in our revolutionary war, attacked and diſpoſſeſſed the Engliſh of their poſts on the Miſſiſſippi which ſhe retained till the peace, and then by the definitive treaty in 1783 with Great-Britain, ſhe obtained the ſeſſion of the Floridas; of which ſhe ſtill retains poſſeſſion.

The next thing we heard of from Spain was a claim ſhe ſet up to the *excluſive* navigation of the Miſſiſſippi; which ſhe attempted to enforce by actually ſeizing the property of ſeveral of our citizens when deſcending the ſtream. In the year 1785, an inhabitant of the weſtern country, ſent a boat down the river, with furs and other property to the amount of about 4000 dollars which was all ſeized at New-Orleans. This produced a memorial from the owners to Mr. Jay, our miniſter at that time at the Court of Spain, but with what effect is not now known.

The State of North-Carolina drew up a remonſtrance to Congreſs on the ſubject of a ſimilar violence committed on one of the citizens of that State; and it is believed that Virginia alſo inſtructed her repreſentatives on the point. In ſhort the conduct of Spain cauſed a pretty ſtrong ſenſation throughout the United States. The excluſive uſe of the river was a favorit point with her ſtateſmene, and it was ſaid that ſhe propoſed, though in rather a ſecret manner, to allow us certain commercial advantages and to ſtand our friend with the Barbary powers if we would ſay nothing about her excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſſippi for twenty-five years. And there were not wanting certan perſons from the ſouthern ſtates who were much inclined to liſten to the propoſition. We ſhall here mention a fact not unworthy repetition at this time.

During our revolutionary war, there was in Congreſs a ſouthern faction, who were at one time diſpoſed to ſacrifice our weſtern intereſts, without any neceſſity; and they had ſufficient influence to get a reſolution actually paſſed, authoriſing our miniſter then at the court of Madrid, Mr. Jay, to accommodate to the views of Spain, on the Miſſiſſippi, as the conſideration of her yielding to our independence. This was communicated to Mr. Jay in a letter, but that great and upright ſtateſman ſaw the conſequences which muſt reſult from this meaſure, and very wiſely omitted to make uſe of the power thus confided to him. The letter which he wrote back expreſſing his ſentiments on the ſubject, opened the eyes of ſome who had not been ſufficiently aware of its importance; the queſtion was reconſidered, ſome of the ſouthern members joined the nothern, and the power was revoked. This is ſtated on good authority, but it is here given from recollection alone, it can only be aſſerted to be ſubſtantially correct.

At length in 1795, a treaty of friendſhip, Limits and Navigation, was formed between Spain and the United States.—In the 4th article of this treaty, it was ſtipulated that the weſtern boundary of the United States, which ſeparates us from the Spaniſh colony of Louiſiana, ſhould be in the middle of the channel of the river Miſſiſſippi, from our northern boundary to the completion of the 31ſt degree of latitude north of the equator, and that the navigation of the river, in its whole breadth from its ſource to the ocean, ſhould be free only to the citizens of the United States and the Spaniards, unleſs by ſpecial convention between the King of Spain and other powers. But beſides this, it was abſolutely eſſential that the citizens of the United States ſhould have ſome place of depoſit, where their property might be taken out of their river boats, and laid up, previous to its being ſhipped on board veſſels of ſuitable burthen for exportation; and ſo again, where their importations might be firſt unladen and depoſited, previous to being put on board their boats, to be carried up the river; ſince without ſuch place of depoſit, as it is called, the navigation of the river would be almoſt or quite uſeleſs to them. It was therefore further agreed by the penultimate article of the treaty, as follows: "4th And in conſequence of ſtipulations contained in the article, his Catholic Majeſty will permit the citizens of the United States, *for the ſpace of three years* from this time, to depoſit their merchandize and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the ſtores, and his Majeſty promiſes either to continue this permiſſion, if he finds *during that time*, that it is not prejudicial to the intereſts of Spain; or if he ſhould not agree to continue it there, he will aſſign them on another part of the banks of the Miſſiſſippi, an equivalent eſtabliſhment."—Obſervations on theſe two articles, and their fair conſtruction, are reſerved till we come to ſpeak more particularly of the affair of New-Orleans.

[To be continued.]

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* *It was not ceded to Spain in* 1763, *as ſtated by Corolianus in the Morning Chronicle.*

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, January 4.

Meſſrs. Ruſſell and Cutler—I herewith hand you a tranſlation of a decree, lately paſſed by the government at Martinique. As it may be important to the commerce of the United States, you will give it a place in your paper. This decree *will not affect* cargoes conſigned to Merchants, reſident in the Iſland; but delay and prohibition may injure them materially. Yours, &c.

In the name of the French Republic

DECREE.

LOUIS THOMAS VILLARET JOYEUSE, *Captain General* and CHARLES HENRY BERTIN, *Counſellor of State, Colonial Miniſter*, being informed that avaricious ſpeculators, build on the Public Neceſſities, expectations of fortunes, and immediately monopolize articles of the firſt importance for the ſubſiſtence of the Planters, in order to enhance their value, by occaſioning a ſcarcity; wiſhing to redreſs ſuch an abuſe and to remedy the evils that ariſe from this monopoly Decree as follows:—

Article 1ſt. Captains of French or foreign veſſels, loaded with cod fiſh, Indian meal and pulſe (*légumes ſecs*) ſhall poſt up an account of their cargo, immediately after their entry at the cuſtom houſe.

Art. 2. Every individual is ſtrictly forbidden to purchaſe the abovementioned cargoes, before the expiration of twenty entire days, counting from the day on which the ſale commences, to enable the people to provide themſelves with theſe different articles.

Art. 3. Any one who ſhall counteract the prohibition made by the above article, ſhall be for the firſt offence, condemned to fifteen days impriſonment, and in caſe of a repetition, ſhall be baniſhed from the colony.

Art. 4. The preſent Arrette, ſhall be printed, read, publiſhed, poſted and registered in the offices of the Tribunal and of the Commiſſioners of Government charged with its execution.

Done at St. Pierre, Martinique, the 9th Brumaire, in the eleventh year of the French Republic.

Signed, { VILLARET, BERTIN,

We have received by the way of Newburyport, a *Decree* of the Firſt Conſul relative to the importation and exportation of merchandize, in the Iſlands of *Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie*, and *Tobago*. The regulations, contained in this decree, act of the Conſulate of France, appear to be merely a ſanction of the meaſures which have been adopted in theſe Iſlands by the ſeveral Prefects, and which the American merchants have been made acquainted with.

NEWYORK, January 10.

Arrived brig William, Thompſon, Savannah; Lithebee, Noſten, Dunkirk; Philadelphia, Suter, Jamaica; Georgia, Savannah; Polly, ———, Waſhington, N. C. Sincerity, Rogers, Baltimore; Virginia, Huggins, Frederickſburg; Herald, Comſtick, Norfolk.

Cleared, Ship John Morgan, for London.

Brig Eliza, Pendleton, Jamaica; Hall, do. Barbara, Hitchcock, Trinidad; Favorite, Slocum, Port Republican; Schooner Charlottee, Little, St. Croix.

Ship Aſpaſia, has arrived at Havre from Cadiz.

Brig Swift, has arrived at Savannah.

Arrived ſince our laſt.

Brig Georgia, Rogers, in 4 days from Savannah. The brig Waſhington, Reſource, failed 4 days before the Georgia, for this port. Left the Dean of and for this port; time of ſailing uncertain; the brig Happy Couple, ſhip Thames, had juſt arrived at Savannah, from this port; brig Jane, Hall, of Philadelphia, had arrived at Savannah from St. Croix, January 6th ſpoke brig Lyon, from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk. Captain Rogers informs, that 3 Britiſh ſhips from Europe, arrived the day he left Savannah, but did not learn their names or paſſages.

Brig William, Thompſon, arrived from Havannah. Left there, ſchr. Sally, Bard, of New-Haven; ſchr. Olive, Sheffield, of Catham, Conn. in 10 days. December 31, in lat. 37, long. 15 ſpoke a ſloop bound from Havanna to New-York.

Brig Sophia, Suter 21 days from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia. Schooner, from Philadelphia, arrived at Jamaica the Sophia left port. Left the ſchrs. Ruth and Mary, Ruſſell, of Philadelphia to ſail in 10 days for New-Orleans; ſchrs. Ann and Virginia, Campbell; Caroline, Kemble, Newburyport; Hannah, Coffin, do, ſchooner Betſy, Wilſon, Boſton.

give it a place in your paper. This decree *will not affect* cargoes consigned to Merchants, resident in the Island; but this delay and prohibition may injure others materially. Yours, &c.

—

In the name of the French Republic.

DECREE.

LOUIS THOMAS VILLARET JOYEUSE, *Captain General* and CHARLES HEURY BERTIN, *Counsellor of State, Colonial Prefect*, being informed that avaricious Speculators, build on the Public Necessities, expectations of fortunes, and immediately monopolize articles of the first importance for the subsistence of the Planters, in order to enhance their value, by occasioning a scarcity; wishing to redress such an abuse, and to remedy the evils that arise from this monopoly Decree as follows:—

Article 1st. Captains of French or foreign vessels, loaded with cod fish, beef, Indian meal and pulse *(légumes secs)* shall post up an account of their cargo, immediately after their entry at the custom-house.

Art. 2. Every individual is strictly forbidden to purchase the abovementioned cargoes, before the expiration of ten entire days, counting from the day on which the sale commences, to enable the public to provide themselves with these different articles.

Art. 3. Any one who shall counteract the prohibition made by the above article, shall be for the first offence, condemned to fifteen days imprisonment, and in case of a repetition, shall be banished from the colony.

Art. 4. The present Arrete, shall be printed, read, published, posted and registered in the offices of the Tribunals, and the Commissioners of Government are charged with its execution.

Done at St. Pierre, Martinique, the 19th Brumaire, in the eleventh year of the French Republic.

Signed, { VILLARET, BERTIN,

—

We have received by the way of Newburyport, a *Decree* of the First Consul relative to the importation and exportation of merchandize, in the Islands of *Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie*, and *Tobago*. The regulations, contained in this Official act of the Consulate of France, appear to be merely a sanction of the measures which have been adopted in these islands by the several Prefects, and which the American merchants have been made acquainted with.

NEWYORK, January 10.

Arrived brig William, Thompson, Havannah; Lithebee, Noston, Dunkirk; Sophia, Suter, Jamaica; Georgia, Rogers, Savannah; Polly, ———, Washington, N. C. Sincerity, Rogers, Baltimore; Virginia, Huggins, Fredericksburg; sloop Herald, Comstick, Norfolk.

Cleared, Ship John Morgan, Howard, London.

Brig Eliza, Pendleton, Jamaica; Mary, Hall, do. Barbara, Hitchcock, Trinidad; Favorite, Slocum, Port Republican.

Schooner Charlottee, Little, St. Croix.

Ship Aspasia, has arrived at Havanna, from Cadiz.

Brig Swift, has arrived at Savannah.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Georgia, Rogers, in 4 days from Savannah. The brig Washington, and Resource, sailed 4 days before the Georgia, for this port. Left there brig Dean of and for this port; time of sailing uncertain; the brig Happy Couple, and ship Thames, had just arrived at Savannah, from this port; brig Jane, Cross, of Philadelphia, had arrived at Savannah, from St. Croix, January 6th spoke the brig Lyon, from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk. Captain Rogers informs, that the British ships from Europe, arrived the day he left Savannah, but did not learn their names or passages.

Brig William, Thompson, 13 days from Havannah. Left there, schooner Sally, Bard, of New-Haven; and brig Olive, Sheffield, of Catham, Conn. to sail in 10 days. December 31, in lat. 39, 37, long. 15 spoke a sloop bound from Havanna to New-York.

Brig Sophia, Suter 21 days from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia. Ship Farmer, from Philadelphia, arrived the day the Sophia left port. Left there, brig Ruth and Mary, Russell, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days for New-Orleans; schr. Ann and Virginia, Campbell; schooner Caroline, Kemble, Newburyport; brig Hannah, Coffin, do, schooner Neptune, Wilson, Boston.

January 11.

Capt. Blakeman, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, informs us, that previous to his sailing, a riot had taken place at Bombay between the guard of honor of the government & the attendants of *Haujee Khullel Khan*, ambassador from the King of Persia, and that while the ambassador was endeavouring to quell the tumult, one of the Seapoys shot him dead on the spot.

—

Capt. Suter, of the brig Sophia, arrived at this port on Sunday evening from Jamaica, informs us that on the 20th Dec. off Cape Tiberon, he fell in with eleven English 74's, who were watching the motions of the French fleet off St. Domingo.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

Capt. Thompson, of the brig William, arrived on Saturday, in 15 days from Havanna, informs that at that place, nothing is permitted to be landed from American vessels except horses and slaves.

NORFOLK, January 8.

The North-Carolina Mail, which left here yesterday, was found pillaged this morning in a garden at the end of Church-street.

—

WILLIAM BELL, who was some time since advertised in our paper for having robbed Mr. Edward Johnston, merchant, of this place, of Bank Notes to the amount of 1850 dollars, has been apprehended at the Washington Tavern, 110 miles from Philadelphia, and committed to Philadelphia jail. Nearly the whole amount of his robbery was found about him; but he had the address to change all the Branch Notes which he carried off with him.

—

Arrived, the brig Lyon, capt. Moore, 32 days from Jamaica

Arrived, the sch'r Betsey, capt. Jacobs, 18 days from St. Croix. Informs that a schooner belonging to Vienna, (Eastern Shore) was refused an entry at Tobago; a French frigate took possession of her, put an officer and guard on board, and ordered her for Martinique, but falling to leeward, was obliged to put into St. Croix, and the crew being very sickly she was ordered out of that port. The schooner had no papers, and it was said the French frigate had taken them from her.

Arrived,

The brig Currier, capt. Doggett, from Madeira.

Also, the British brig Jane, capt. De Jarsey, from Guernsey.

Also, the British ship Mary, capt. Bruce from Greenock.

Also, the French brig Juno, capt. Luby from Nantz.

Also, the ship Majistrate, capt. Paterson from Isle of May.

Also the sloop Sally, capt. Savage from Exuma.

Also, the schr. Ann, capt. Maxwell, from Antigua.

Also, the sloop Mars, capt. Baker from Guadaloupe. Left at Bassaterre the schr. Sally, Wardel, from Boston; ship Nestor, Whipple, Philadel. brig Eleanor, Porter, Baltimore; brig Eliza and Sarah, Whitehead, Philadelphia, (had been turned off from Martinique, without permission to go ashore); sch'r Fanny, Cromwell, New-York; sch'r Charles, Rogers, Boston, to sail next day; had lost one man.

Also, the British brig Claremont, captain, Carry, 41 days from Madeira.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.

MR. SNOWDEN,

As the time is drawing nigh when the citizens of this town will be called on to choose twelve men to act as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, I beg leave to recommend the following gentlemen as fit characters. A CITIZEN.

George Slacum,
Edmund J. Lee,
Thomas Irwin,
Joseph Dean,
Abel Janney,
Cuthbert Powell,
John Potts,
Jacob Hoffman,
Thomas Swann,
Archibald M'Lean,
William Harper,
Peter Wise, jun.

—

We have often asserted that Mr. Rodney did not obtain his election by a majority of constitutional votes. In this opinion we are confirmed by the Grand Jury of New-Castle. At the last court of quarter sessions in that county there were 157 persons *presented* for voting, not being qualified by law; two inspectors for receiving illegal votes, knowing the same to be illegal; and another for putting a ticket into the box for a man who was not present at the election, voting as his proxy. Prosecutions are now depending against these persons, it would, therefore, be highly improper at present, to make any remarks on their conduct.—We would merely say that Mr. Rodney must take his seat in Congress under very considerable embarrassments. [*Fed. Ark.*

—

We learn from the captain of the sloop Selima, arrived last night in 21 days from Port Republican, that the navigation of the Bite of Leogane was very dangerous. The Negroes capture all vessels they fall in with; they give no quarters, but put every soul to death. Three American vessels have been taken by them, and the crews massacred. A passage boat from Leogane to St. Marks, with 44 souls on board, was taken by one of those barges, and every soul murdered. The women they put to the ignominious torture of boring out their eyes with a corkscrew, in ripping up the bellies of those with child, and exposing the unborn infant to the eyes of their expiring mothers! The day after this transaction took place, the abovementioned boat was at last captured by the boats of a French frigate, after a desperate resistance. She was manned by 20 Negroes, 17 of whom were killed in the action; the surviving three were brought to town, and exposed to the rage of the populace, who kicked, stoned and trampled them to death. Even women, to gratify their revenge for the murder of their sex, stamped on their heads until they expired!

The war between the French and the brigands continued to be very bloody. They gave no quarter on either side. The Negroes were numerous, but badly armed. During a battle, those in the rear rank stand with their arms folded, and step forward to supply the places of those that fall in front.

Frequent actions had taken place on the plains, near Port Republican, in which the French were successful; but the town was closely besieged at the time of the Selima's sailing; and the brigands committed great depredations under its very walls—200 plantations have been destroyed in that neighborhood. Three of the Negro encampments were plainly to be seen from the shipping in the harbor.

New-York Paper.

—

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, Oct. 14.

"The new duties that the French government has laid on West India produce, coming in foreign bottoms, will prejudice ver much the commerce of the United States with France. American vessels will not be able to import into this country even the natural productions of the United States, unless the American government take some effectual measures to secure to us this valuable privilege, by imposing on French vessels and goods a duty equivalent to the one that those of the United States are subjected to, in this country.

"The articles which best suit this market, and can still be brought here in our vessels without paying a high duty, are oils, indigo, cochineal, potash, dye-woods, cotton, rice, whalebone, deer-skins, in the hair, hides, tortoise-shell, bees-wax, lignum-vitæ, and mahogany. American tar and turpentine will not answer this market, that of the Baltic is always preferred. The same prejudice reigns against oak timber of the U. States.

"Tobacco will answer well, provided it is shipped in French bottoms.

"Tobacco imported in French bottoms, and put into Entrepot, may be exported from thence, free of duty, any time within 18 months after it shall be deposited. If taken out of the Entrepot for consumption, the importer or consignee liable for the duties—which are one third less in French, than in foreign bottoms. The charges on a hogshead of Tobacco are about 5 francs, exclusive of commission and duties."

—

Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated 25th November.

"We have of late been seriously alarmed at the proceedings of the Spanish Resident at New-Orleans; who in direct violation of treaty; has done away the benefit of a deposit there, and thus occasioned a very considerable interruption to our commerce. We are now compelled to pay 6 per cent. on goods sent there which are immediately considered as Spanish property, and can only be shipped in Spanish bottoms, and cleared out for Spnish ports how this will be relished by our executive and Legislature, I cannot take upon me to say; but the people of the western country will not long submit to it, but at all hazards take possession of New-Orleans, and all the country east of the Mississippi; and this they can easily accomplish if the French troops do not come to prevent it. I trust however firmly in the energies of the general government for redress, tho' many assert that a difference of interest exists between the eastern and western states, and therefore phrophesy that the day is not distant, when the country watered by the Mississippi will separate from the Union, and form itself into one great independant empire.

More than one million of people daily drink of the waters of the Mississippi; they inhabit a country, rich in resources, beyond the ideas of the citizens of the older states, who have a very faint conception of its commerce, or the enterprize of its well informed inhabitants—no where in the world do people live with less labor than they do here, and the hospitality and liberality of the inhabitants, are very great indeed.

"The inhabitants of Louisiana, are very friendly disposed to the United States, indeed their interests are the same with ours and having experienced the benefits of having the river free, they are much displeased at the existing impediments; they therefore cannot long exist, and even if the French come, surely they will not be so blind to their own interests as to have a rupture with the U. States.

Private Boarding.

—

The subscriber will accommodate 5 or 6 gentlemen as BOARDERS, on moderate terms, either by the week, month or year.

FRANCIS CRACROFT.

Fairfax street, Jan. 15. eo2w

TUITION.

—

I INTEND to open a SCHOOL on the 10th of February, and propose to take charge of sixteen boys only, from seven to fourteen years of age.

They will be instructed in Latin, English, Writing and Arithmetic, and furnished with every thing necessary, except Books and Cloaths, for Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

This seat is about four miles from Alexandria, the house commodious, the water excellent, the situation pleasant and remarkably healthy.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Clermont, Jan. 15. 1aw1w2w4t

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1st day of March next, at the Coffee House, in the Town of Alexandria,

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red House, on which the said John D. Orr lately resided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the said Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15. d

Little River Turnpike Road.

IT is required by the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Road, that the Stockholders of the Company do pay, to the Treasurer of the company, William Hartshorne, Ten Dollars upon each share held by them in the said company, on or before the first day of February next.

JAMES KEITH, *President.*
J. T. RICKETTS,
LEVEN POWELL,
GEO. GILPIN, } *Dir'rs.*

Alexandria, December 31st, 1802. 1aw4t

☞ *The Editors of the Washington Federalist, National Intelligencer, and Mr. Bowen, at Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, once in each week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to the editor hereof.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA, ff.
November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, plaintiff,
against
Samuel Hilton & Malachi Fife, defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant Samuel Hilton, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Samuel Hilton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Samuel Hilton, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Malachi Fise, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Samuel Hilton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 10. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA, ff.
November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, complainant,
against
Lindsey Pollard & Samuel Hilton, defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant, Lindsey Pollard not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Lindsey Pollard is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Lindsey Pollard, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Samuel Hilton, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lindsey Pollard until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 11. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ff.
November Term, 1802.

Thomas & Robert Wilson & Co. pltfs.
against
Joseph Commarque, Executor of Bartholomew Dandridge, dec'd, & Bennet & Watts, and Ricketts, Newton and Co. defts. } In Chancery.

The defendant Joseph Commarque not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Joseph Commarque is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Joseph Commarque do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendants, Bennett and Watts, and Ricketts, Newton and Co. do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Joseph Commarque, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
Jan. 8. 1aw 2m

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,
Have for Sale,
12 Hhds. St. Croix Sugars,
6 do. Barbadoes do.
40 bbls. Loaf Sugar, 1st & 2d quality,
50 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
40 do. white and brown Soap,
30 do. Pipes,
5 pipes Madeira Wine,
5 do. Vidona do.
10 quarter casks Tenneriffe do.
6 pipes old Cider Vinegar,
10 bales Cotton,
40 bags Coffee,
15 bags Pepper,
10 do. Allspice.

A L S O,

Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits; a general assortment of Tea, China in Tea Sets, Dixon's Mustard, Cinnamon & Cloves, Allum, Coperas and Madder, Corks in small bales, Shad and Herrings in barrels, &c. &c.
Dec. 27. 2aw4w

DSITRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA, ff.
November Term 1802.

Joseph Tidball, complainant,
against
James Kidd, Mordecai Miller and J. Horsburgh, defts. } In Chancery.

The defendant, James Kidd, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said James Kidd is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, James Kidd, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Mordecai Miller and John Horsburgh, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jas. Kidd, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted on the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
Janury 11. 1aw 2m

Valuable Property for Sale

At the little Falls of Potomac

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 *acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granar, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.*

Two undivided third parts of 200 *acres of land, adjoining the* 7 *acres and* 172 *acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.*

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 *years to come from the first day of September next.*

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

BENNETT and WATTS
Have received and offer for sale, wholesale and retail,
The following GOODS:
Best Busboom Gurrahs,
5-4, 4-4 and 7-8 India Muslins, fine and coarse,
Short and long Nankeens,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, 13d to 4s. ster ing, remarkably well bought,
1 trunk coloured and plair Cambric Muslins,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Twists and sewing Silk, first quality,
1 trunk silk Moleskins,
1 case Velveteens and Cords,
1 do. Knives and Forks, well assorted,
1 do. Furniture and corded Dimities,
3 boxes Scotch Threads, No. 6 to 54,
1 do. English Shoe Thread of a superior quality,
1 case half ell Fustians,
Ticklenburgs, German Dowlas, white Russia Sheetings,
Diapers, Diaper Table Linen, all sizes,
Marseilles and superfine cotton Counterpanes,
Best FF, English glazed and battle Gunpowder.
They daily expect an assortment of Russia Sheetings and Ravens Duck.
Dec27. eod1w2aw

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 6 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 13. d

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol quare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.
One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.
Two well situated lots, on one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmoreland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*
August 30. 2aw

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ff.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

James Wilson, complainant,
against
Robert Gordon and William Gore, defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant, Robert Gordon, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Robert Gordon is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Robert Gordon, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Gore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Robert Gordon, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House in the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 10. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ff
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Allison, comp.
against
Jacob Harman & W. Davis, trading under the Firm of Harman & Davis & Robert Brown Jamesson. defts. } In Chancery.

This suit abates as to the plaintiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Harman and Davis are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter their appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Robert Brown Jamesson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants Harman and Davis, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE,
Jan. 8. 1aw2m Clerk

DISICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA ff.

Nicholas Lingan, compl'nt,
against
Nathl. Washington & Wm. Hartshorne, defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant Nathaniel Washington not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Nathaniel Washington is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Nathaniel Washington, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away or secrete the debts by him owing to the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Nat. Washington, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 11. 1aw 2m

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